

GETTING MARRIED---WHOSE BUSINESS QUERIES FISHER?

Proposed Drastic Laws Governing Marital State Are Rapped on Knuckles By Ex-Divine of Phoenix.

Some drastic bills will be introduced at the special session of legislature, commencing next Monday at Phoenix, on the subject of marriage and divorce—particularly the former. If the proposed measures are enacted into law it will be as difficult to get married in this state as it would be for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. One must be pronounced physically fit after an examination and there are other requirements which will add greatly to the length of the moral law. The changes are proposed by the Ministerial Association and other bodies of Phoenix. In view of the stand taken by the clergy the following article from the pen of Robert S. Fisher, ex-minister, well known in this community, exposing the opposite end of the question, will be of interest:

I have seen recently in several issues of The Phoenix Republican, an article by the Reverend Mr. Scarlett; and resolutions passed by the Phoenix Ministerial Association, and the local Doctors' Club.

For these gentlemen, personally, I have the highest regard. But, with their opinions, expressed upon the subject of marriage, as related to physical conditions, I must in several points differ.

I can agree with the gentlemen in desiring prohibition of marriage of persons suffering with venereal diseases, for the reason that most persons desiring to marry who are afflicted with this class of disease, are in a diseased condition because of moral delinquency. Under the law, both moral and statutory, the individual is presumed to have intended the consequence of his willful act. Therefore, the man or the woman who contracts a venereal disease is usually the victim of his or her own immorality.

As to the matter of prohibiting the marriage of persons suffering from diseases which have resulted from no moral wrong upon their part, I believe that the interference of the state is decidedly dangerous.

Of course, insane persons would not be permitted to marry, for the reason that in a sense they are not persons. They have neither the capacity for citizenship nor for the contractual relation. They are removed by the state from the usual functions of normal persons. But to compel candidates for marriage promiscuously to appear before a board of examination, opens a wide field for injustice. There have been many instances where factional differences among medical practitioners have made justice impossible. Certain warring schools of medicine have different views concerning diseases and their treatments. So called Doctors' Trusts have shut out various forms of treatment, and various kinds of remedies—perhaps at times for the benefit of humanity, at other times undoubtedly to the detriment of the race. Supposing that these medical boards should enter politics, as they often do, and should carry their professional prejudices beyond the limits of justice, persons might be deprived of the marriage bond upon mere pretext, or because of bias of the doctors.

Another view of the question develops after this wise: Suppose that a young man should win the hand of the woman he loves; suppose that without sufficient reason the father of the young lady should be opposed to the marriage, presuming, of course, that the parties should be of legal age. The father has no legal right to interfere with the contractual relations of the young people touching marriage, but a political board is in power. The young man is of the opposing political glove. The father is in, hand and He brings his pressure to bear and the young man is damned with a certificate of physical incompetency. The marriage is stopped. Two hearts are broken! An otherwise happy family is deprived of the possibility of existence. It is not easy to see under these circumstances how unthinkable such a condition would be to the American mind? Hypothetical cases of this sort might be worked out times without number.

Here is another view: A young man has left home and friends to come to the life-giving air of our wonderful climate and sunshine; he is pronounced in the last stages of tuberculosis; he is lonely, discouraged and hopeless; he has not the tender touch of a mother's hand, nor the strong support of a father's arm. The smile of his sweetheart is like an empty vision in the hour of his distress. One day a telegram comes; "Nellie" is leaving that night for his bedside. How his heart leaps with joy. She arrives and is taken to his rooming-house. At once she is confronted with the problem of balancing the equities between the passion of her loving heart and the danger of lost reputation in being with him. There is one solution. Their hearts are bound together with cords of gold; her life is his life, and his life is hers. Nothing else counts. A license is secured and a minister is called in. They are united. No matter if in three days or three weeks the "Grim Angel of the Night" carries his soul beyond her reach, she will forever have the precious memory of those precious hours, and his lips will feel their last thrill of joy as hers are pressed upon them in the hour of death. I say it is damnable that any board of any human power should analyze, with the cold mandates of science, their right to this treasure of love. It is their business. God Almighty has made it theirs! And what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder, or keep asunder.

It may be that another young man apparently in the same stage of the dread disease, would receive a welcome visit from his sweetheart, and under her gentle nursing and her infinitely tender care would be brought back to life and health. You my reader, can perhaps count scores of instances where persons have thus been saved within a few miles of the spot where you stay. Shall law deprive a man, or a woman, or the right to the panacea which the cold hand of the doctor has failed to provide. No! It is love that keeps the world alive. Love is the mistress of true law, and law must sit humbly at Love's feet.

In many states the matter of property is involved. In states where the wife takes the husband, oftentimes marriage is the surest and safest for a man to provide for the future of the woman who has staked her life upon him. She has given him a life for a life. If she lies, she has lost the consideration of her bargain. If he is a man of the right sort, he will desire in as far as possible, though the assignment of property to her to compensate her for her loss. Shall the state declare him incompetent to provide for her merely by the denial of the marriage compact?

Furthermore, curious relatives, or relatives who might otherwise be beneficiaries of his estate, may go to great lengths in securing a top-page of the marriage contract. Property considerations of cases like this might work infinite hardship in certain instances, and might impute to the state a paternalistic right to interference with private property which would not comport in any sense with the fundamental principles of our law.

Then there is the question of posterity. There was a time when doctors believed that tuberculosis and other diseases were inherited. The accepted theory today is that the inheritance is not disease, but mere physical weakness which may result in susceptibility to disease. To legislate against procreation on the supposition that a weakness would result, which is sometimes not the case, and upon the physical condition would bring about disease, would be a presumption not warranted in good law or in ordinary common sense. Many children of physical weaklings are themselves strong. Many children of strong persons are weak from birth. The doctors have no business prognosticating the physical state of children by diagnosis of the parents, until they have found for the race and for the state the principles which govern procreation. This they have never

professed to do.

Furthermore, the sociological doctrine of monogamous marriage has been centuries working out and was practically formulated in the mind of the Christian world by the teaching of Jesus Christ. It is in its essence the moral theory of physical continence, or the limitation of the sexual function to one man and one woman as husband and wife. Anything which interferes with this moral arrangement, which has finally become a part of our legal system as well, is a letting down of the bars which protect virtue and an opening of the way toward sexual promiscuity. The result of the social vice is the destruction of the moral sense, a cheapening of virtue and the increase of illegitimacy and ill-born children. The primary incentive of prostitution in men is the lack of the society of one woman in the marriage state. Hence, if the state shall interfere with marriage on this pretext and that, the state is enlarging its problem of dealing with the social evil; so that our well-meaning preachers and doctors who should combat this form of vice by word of mouth are unconsciously planning to encourage it by the enactment of ill-advised laws.

The greatest impetus, according to statistics, to prostitution among women is poverty, and unsanitary and unsocial conditions which poverty enforces. Disease itself is in all too many cases the product of poverty. Why do not the gentlemen who so vociferously demand laws for the preservation of the race as they think also arise their voices against the crushing of women in stores, factories and sweat-shops? Why do they not agitate the enactment of laws for minimum wages for women, as well as laws prohibiting employers from taking the blood and brains of men for wages too meager to insure the support of a family? Why, indeed, do not these well-meaning gentlemen advise their patients and parishioners who, in the city of Phoenix, are maintaining unsanitary conditions to the detriment of their employees? Let them strike this evil tree at its root, rather than begin picking leaves from its upper growth. It is too late in the history of the world for the state to encroach upon the sacred rights of the family, and it is not too early for men who love the pace to speak where their voices will be heard—even though it may mean loss of patient or loss of supporting parishioners—on behalf of the human unity which lives out of the impulse of the human heart. Gentlemen, your work is nearer the ground. Your task is with the roots, rather than with the leaves.

SCENE OF ACTIVITY AT CLIMAX MINE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The big compressor of the Climax Mining Company on the Hassayampa was placed in commission yesterday, and is driving three machines day and night in drifting and raising from the 500-foot level. This important news was given yesterday by Willis A. Cates, general superintendent, who arrived from the camp and stated that exploration was initiated under conditions that were attended without any interruption the moment steam was turned on.

A force of ten miners is employed but as development goes ahead, the number will be increased as rapidly as underground conditions permit. The old mill is being renovated and rebuilt and in two weeks also will be dropping its ten stamps. Other mechanical utilities are being installed and when ready for service, a modern gold mining camp will have been established.

Associated with the large outlay of capital being extended this property of the pioneer era, is a production under the most primitive methods of mining and milling that has attracted very much attention in mining circles of the state, and which is without a parallel in the success made. Five men have been working the mine and milling the ore for the past three years, and the returns for one year showed a gross yield of over \$33,000. The high grade shoots were only worked, but the determinations made were conclusive, however, that with modern methods of operating, and with a plant of enlarged capacity to economically handle the output, the mine was worthy of a practical consideration such as has been given. It is probable the Climax faces an era that will be attended with splendid success, the mine showing being attractive, and with a tonnage exposed in the old workings that will keep the mill running for months to come on a good grade of free ore. Mr. Cates is very much elated over the outlook, and miners conversant with underground conditions share the same belief.

NEED MILLION A YEAR FOR STATE'S EXPENSES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The state of Arizona will need for the conduct of its affairs for the two forthcoming years, more than \$2,500,000 according to the preliminary estimate of State Auditor Callaghan. This estimate is subject to increase and revision as the figures for some of the institutions, notably the deaf and dumb school at Tucson are not yet in. In this estimate are included the amounts necessary for operation and maintenance of the state and the state's institutions for the two years that will elapse before the legislature will meet after the session which opens on Monday as well as the estimates made for improvements in the buildings, but it does not include any proposed appropriation for a new wing to the state house.

Included in this amount are a number of interesting items among which is the proposal for an appropriation of \$50,000 for maintenance of the state fair, together with an appropriation of \$75,000 for a new exhibition building and an appropriation of \$10,000 per year for improvements.

The state debt is in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 and there is needed to meet the interest on this debt for the two years \$110,000 or \$55,000 per year. The actual cost of the maintenance of the state government for the two years is figured at \$1,750,000 while the improvements to the state institutions will call for an additional \$571,095.

The estimates above set forth will appear with greater detail in the annual report of State Auditor Callaghan which is now in course of preparation.

SACRIFICES LIFE MINISTERING TO OTHERS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Miss Effie Powers succumbed yesterday at Mercy hospital to cerebral spinal meningitis, after an illness of over three weeks.

Sad, indeed, is the passing of this estimable and beloved young woman, through whose sincere and sacrificing ministrations to the afflicted was she stricken in the performance of duty.

Aside from her professional duty, she was very much endeared to the many. Mild in manners, and blessed with a personality that was ever cheerful, she won the admiration of those who knew her best and loved her most. The death of Miss Powers has occasioned expressions of general regret throughout the city, and from those who did not enjoy the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her mother, Mrs. J. W. Powers, was summoned from Point Loma, Cal., but arrived a few hours after her daughter had passed away.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Anna Bartholdi, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Anna Bartholdi, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the office of Martindell, Horne & Co., Prescott, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Yavapai.

E. J. F. HORNE, Administrator of the Estate of Anna Bartholdi, deceased. Dated Prescott, Arizona, this 30th day of January, 1913. First publication February 5 (W).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Charles H. Shackelford, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles H. Shackelford, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at Room 11, Prescott National Bank Bldg., Prescott, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Yavapai.

ELZORA SHACKELFORD, Administratrix of Est. of Charles H. Shackelford, deceased. Dated Prescott, Ariz., this 17th day of January, 1913. (W)-4t.

COPPER BASIN IS BUSY SECTION AT PRESENT

(From Friday's Daily.)

Al. Vroom, who is developing the Tom Kimbo mines on the summit of the Copper Basin range, was in the city yesterday after supplies, and gives a good report of recent work on his property. He also states that the number of new locations made since the first of the year is surprising, and hardly a foot of desirable ground is open. Several individual properties are running, and with the Commercial shipping daily to Skull Valley, that country is facing better times than known in its history.

Lists 3-1654, -1731, -1839.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice

is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 65.50 acres, within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on March 17, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 17, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4 of the E. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 of SW. 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 13 N., R. 3 E., G. & S. R. M., containing 15 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Mrs. Ella Harper, Dewey, Arizona; List 3-1654. A tract of 18.20 acres within Sec. 24, T. 13 N., R. 2 E., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 1 of application No. 45, by Dan Gilleland, a rock, marked H1, from which a malpais rock, marked WH1 bears south 84 deg. east, 30 links, extending thence north 53 deg. west, 24.60 chains; thence south 59 deg. west, 5.90 chains; thence south 51 deg. east, 33.90 chains; thence north 10 deg. west, 3.70 chains to the place of beginning. Said tract was listed upon the application of Dan Gilleland, Dewey, Arizona; List 3-1731. A tract of 32.30 acres within unsurveyed, but what will probably be, when surveyed, Secs. 6 and 7, T. 16 N., R. 6 W., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite boulder marked H1, from which the east quarter corner of Sec. 1, T. 16 N., R. 7 W., bears north 57 deg. east, 36 chains, extending thence south 76 deg. east, 12.50 chains; thence south 48 deg. east, 32 chains; thence south 84 deg. west 12 chains; thence north 49 deg. west, 34.80 chains; thence north 39 deg. east, 3.60 chains to the place of beginning. Said tract was listed upon the application of R. H. Ferguson, Simmons, Arizona; List 3-1839. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

First publication Jan. 15, 1913. (W)

Lists 3-2045, -2103, -2109.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice

is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 261.90 acres, within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on March 17, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 17, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: A tract of 80 acres within unsurveyed, but what will probably be, when surveyed, Sec. 5, T. 11 N., R. 2 W., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a hackberry tree 10" in diameter, marked H1, from which U. S. Forest Service Monument (hereinafter described) bears north 58 deg. east, 5.48 chains, extending thence north 13 deg. east, 9 chains; thence north 53 deg. east, 3.48 chains; thence south 26 deg. east, 11.50 chains; thence south 5 deg. west, 10.32 chains; thence south 66 deg. west, 12.18 chains; thence north 6 deg. east, 30 min. east, 19 chains to the place of beginning. Said Forest Service Monument consists of a limestone ledge projecting three and one-half feet from the ground, marked FSM, located at a point known as Nesbit Springs on west side of channel of Slate Creek. Said tract was listed upon the application of M. P. Lacy, Maxton, Arizona; List 3-1937. The NE. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 16 N., R. 4 W., containing 10 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Chas. Wallace, Simmons, Arizona; List 3-1990. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

First publication Jan. 15, 1913. (W)

Lists 3-1899, -1937, -1990.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice

is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 110.50 acres, within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on March 17, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 17, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: A tract of 80 acres within unsurveyed, but what will probably be, when surveyed, Sec. 5, T. 11 N., R. 2 W., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a hackberry tree 10" in diameter, marked H1, from which U. S. Forest Service Monument (hereinafter described) bears north 58 deg. east, 5.48 chains, extending thence north 13 deg. east, 9 chains; thence north 53 deg. east, 3.48 chains; thence south 26 deg. east, 11.50 chains; thence south 5 deg. west, 10.32 chains; thence south 66 deg. west, 12.18 chains; thence north 6 deg. east, 30 min. east, 19 chains to the place of beginning. Said Forest Service Monument consists of a limestone ledge projecting three and one-half feet from the ground, marked FSM, located at a point known as Nesbit Springs on west side of channel of Slate Creek. Said tract was listed upon the application of M. P. Lacy, Maxton, Arizona; List 3-1937. The NE. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 16 N., R. 4 W., containing 10 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Chas. Wallace, Simmons, Arizona; List 3-1990. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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deg. west, 42.70 chains; thence north 10 deg. west, 26.45 chains; thence north 5 deg. east, 13.50 chains; thence north 73 deg. east, 11.90 chains to the place of beginning. Said Forest Service Monument consists of a cedar tree 10" in diameter, marked FSMH 1, from which corner No. 5 of M. P. Lacy's application No. 116 bears north 4 deg. 30 min. west, 41.50 chains. Said tract was listed upon the application of Anton Peter, Prescott, Arizona; List 3-2103. The SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4 and the E. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, Sec. 1, and the NE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 14 N., R. 3 W., containing 160 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Lee Wilson, P. O. Box 322, Prescott, Arizona; List 3-2109. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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Lists 3-1835, -2087.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice

is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 317.40 acres, within the Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on March 17, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 17, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NE. 1/4 of SW. 1/4, the SE. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, and the N. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, Sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 2 W., G. & S. R. M., containing 160 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of J. J. Wheeler, Ash Fork, Arizona; List 3-1835. The W. 1/2 of Lot 1, Lot 13 and the W. 1/2 of Lot 14, and Lots 15 and 16, Sec. 18, T. 18 N., R. 1 E., except a strip of land 33 feet wide, particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 20 chains south and 34.50 chains west of the quarter corner on the north line of Sec. 18, T. 18 N., R. 1 E., extending thence 16 1/2 feet on each side of a line running south 40 deg. east, 52 chains to a point 500 links west of the southeast corner of the listed tract where the end of the strip closes on the south boundary line of the tract listed. The net area being 157.40 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Andres Ochoa, Puntener, Arizona; List 3-2087. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

First publication Jan. 15, 1913. (W)

Lists 3-1899, -1937, -1990.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice

is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 110.50 acres, within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on March 17, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 17, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: A tract of 80 acres within unsurveyed, but what will probably be, when surveyed, Sec. 5, T. 11 N., R. 2 W., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a stone marked H1, from which the southwest corner of Sec. 3, T. 15 N., R. 3 E., bears north 160 chains, extending thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains to the place of beginning. Said tract was listed upon the application of Edw. J. Gibbons, Jerome, Arizona; List 3-1899. A tract of 20.50 acres within unsurveyed, but what will probably be, when surveyed, Sec. 5, T. 11 N., R. 2 W., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a hackberry tree 10" in diameter, marked H1, from which U. S. Forest Service Monument (hereinafter described) bears north 58 deg. east, 5.48 chains, extending thence north 13 deg. east, 9 chains; thence north 53 deg. east, 3.48 chains; thence south 26 deg. east, 11.50 chains; thence south 5 deg. west, 10.32 chains; thence south 66 deg. west, 12.18 chains; thence north 6 deg. east, 30 min. east, 19 chains to the place of beginning. Said Forest Service Monument consists of a limestone ledge projecting three and one-half feet from the ground, marked FSM, located at a point known as Nesbit Springs on west side of channel of Slate Creek. Said tract was listed upon the application of M. P. Lacy, Maxton, Arizona; List 3-1937. The NE. 1/4 of NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 16 N., R. 4 W., containing 10 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Chas. Wallace, Simmons, Arizona; List 3-1990. Approved, December 14, 1912, S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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